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"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE. Buy always

New-Dork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Prince Napoleon (" Plon-Plon ") was arrested yester ay in Paris for issuing a manifesto criticising the Government. - Four men were arrested in Dublin for assauling policemen. Many persons were wounded in an affray in Cappagh white, County Tipperary, caused by resistance to eviction. === The waters at Monacs are subsiding. === The official report of the burni g of the Russian circus shows that 268 lives were lost. Edwin Booth's performance last night in Berlin was warmly applauded. === The sum of £4,000 has been subscribed in London for the relief of the sufferers by the floods.

CONGRESS -In the Senate yesterday the Tariff bill was further considered ; several amendments were discussed, some of which were rejected and others agr ed to. = In the House the Fariff bill was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The bill amending the act regulating the removal of causes from State to Federal courts was

DOMESTIC .- S. W. Dorsey has resigned the Secretaryship of the Republican National Committee. United States Senators Frye, Saulsbury. Ransom, Garland and Isham G. Harris were reelected yesterday by the Legislatures of their reapective States. — Mr. Pattison was inaugurated Governor of Pennsylvania yesterday, and sent in his appointments to the Senate. ==== A serious railway accident occurred at Englewood, Ill. = The Rev. W. D. Johnstone, of Philadelphia, is dead. == C. Conrad & Co., brewers, of St. Louis, have failed, with liabilities of mor- than \$500,000. Tweddle Hall. Albany, was burned resterday. - Fires caused heavy losses in South Chicago and Plainville, Conn. == E. T.

Smith, tanner, of East Randolph, N. Y., has tailed. CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Professor Young delivered the third lecture of his course last evening, the suiject being "E-lipses and the Moon." —— Am et-ing to discuss rapid transit was held in B-mklyn. The owner of the Buckingham Hotel was ordered yesterday to put up fire-escapes. ==== The Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, ir., was installed. The Republican Central Committee held a meeting. = An association to protect American industry was incorporated. = The alumni of the College of the City of New-York had their annual dinner, - Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 81.11 cents. Stocks were more active and advanced; they closed strong close to the highest figures.

THE WEATHER -TRIBUNE local observations indi cate cloudy weather, with occasional light rain or snow. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 27°; lowest, 26°; average, 2478°.

Police Captain Ryan is trying in every way to make light of the highway robbery which was committed upon a young lady in his precinct in the broad light of noon. This is not surprising. It is common enough for inefficient officers in any position to resort to lying in the attempt to cover up their faults. It is a stinging disgrace to Captain Ryan that such a crime, committed at such a time and at such a place, was possible in his precinct, and no amount of misrepresentation on his part will make the matter any better.

Alderman Waite, himself a hotel manager, has done a commendable thing in offering a resolution in the Common Council asking that a searching examination be made of all the bo tels and lodging-houses in the city us to the means of escape for inmates in case of fire It shows a proper realization of the fact that it is for the interest of this class of business men to make their houses as safe #s possible. The examination called for is already under way; but Mr. Waite's action will have a good effect and make & easier for the Buildings Bareau to bring about the changes which the inspectors find necessary.

One of the commendable features of the Naval bill as adopted by the Appropriations Committee is the direction for the Government to take into its own care the unfinished ironclads. Work was stopped on them six years ago, and since that time they have been allowed to remain in the custody of the contractors, who, of course, will have to be well paid for their trouble. The vessels ought to have been placed in the navy yards, so that the item of rent could at least have been saved.

While her sister cities sympathize with Albai y in the loss of one of its great public halls, regreis tempered by the thought that the burned structure, although safe as halls go, was by no means safe as halls ought to go. If the five had occurred while Tweddle Hall was filled with people the chances are one hundred to one that loss of life would have been very large. For the hall was placed-as halls are apt to be -at the top of the building, and was reached by flights of stairs that were sure speedily to have attainable through another Presidential elecbecome choked with panic-stricken men and women in case of such a frightful emergency as fire. Albany may well congratulate herself that the calamity is simply one that can be estimated in dollars and cents, and evince her gratitude by insisting that the hall that succeeds the one just destroyed shall, above everything else, be perfectly safe. The ghastly herror of the Newhall House fire points a protest against leither party shall sacrifice the public interest a provided for by a clause excepting measures Benjamin had got there yet.

no owner of such property can afford to disregard.

It was natural enough that the manifesto of Prince Napoleon should at first be regarded as a hoax. There seems to have been no reason for its appearance unless poor "Plon Plon was tired of obscurity and wished to emerge into the sunlight of publicity. It notoriety is what he wanted, he has accomplished his end. He is locked up and will be much talked about. Perhaps he will be tried, and he may even be exiled. But that will be the end of it. France certainly is in a disturbed state. But at the present crisis the eyes of her most disturbed citizens are not turned toward the Bonaparte family for help. It is not yet time for the Fourth Empire. It the hopes of the Bonaparte faction were not completely dashed by the sad death of the Prince Imperial, in Zululand, in 1879, they have, at least, never since centred in "Plon Plon." A few enthusiasts have regarded his son in the light of a possible leader; but Prince Na poleon himself has been entirely out of the question. He says he has no personal ambition to gratify. In this the Prince is probably as sincere as when he declared in favor of the concordat.

The real question at issue before Justice Barrett between the State Controller and the Emigration Commissioners is whether or not a promise is binding. It was well known when Governor Cornell signed the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the needs of Castle Garden that the Commissioners had agreed that more than \$90,000 should not be asked for if the steamship companies would pay a tax of 50 cents on each immigrant landed. Congress passed the bill making the payment of the tax obligatory ; but despite their premise the Commissioners have demanded \$10,000 more than they said they would. Naturally they will not get it without some trouble, for the Controller takes the ground that a promise is binding, even if it is not made in an official capacity. The Commissioners plead extenuating circumstances the weight of which the Court must decide. They will not, however, have a great deal of sympathy in their extremity. Recent revelations in regard to the management of Castle Garden were such that the Commissioners have fallen greatly in the good opinion of the public.

We publish this morning a full report of another interesting lecture by Professor Young at the Church of the Strangers. The subject was " Eclipses and the Moon." Among other things the lecturer pointed out that in the course of this year there would occur a total eclipse of the sun which would be of especial importance to astronomers. The matter has already been referred to in THE TRIBUNE, and the desirability of obtaining good observations was pointed out last November when the National Academy of Sciences was in session in this city. The eclipse will be seen best from two small islands in the Pacific Ocean, Flint and Caroline Islands, where it will be visible for six minutes. The French Government has voted money to fit out an expedition of observers to visit one of these places, and it is expected that England will do the same. The islands are nearer to the United States than to either of these countries, and the expense of sending an expedition from here would not be more than \$10,000 or possibly \$15,000. Such an opportunity for careful observation will not occur again for a long time, and it will be a pity if the needed money is not forthcoming to send scientific men from America to the spot. The matter is worthy of attention from Congress.

An association with large aims has just been

formed in this city. In the language of its certificate of incorporation it seeks "the promotion of such action, public and private, as shall lead to the development, protection and advancement of the various industries of the United States;" "the restoration and development of ocean navigation in American built ships:" and "the security of the comfort and improvement of workmen." No mean plan this! An association could hardly be formed with a more ambitious range of purpose. But the new organization starts with strong names representing a number of our most important interests, and it starts at the right The anxiety for the promotion and true protection of American industries, for the return of American shipping to the ocean and for improving the condation of workingmen was never keener than it is to-day. The gentlemen who have associated themselves together for these objects can do no better work at this time than to exert all the influence they can command upon Congress to act intelligently and justly on the tariff measures now before it. Such an association can strike hard blows for the right of its managers and memwill cast aside thoughts of pribers vate interest and labor for the general good. But it was certainly a mistake to include the name of W. A. A. Carsey in the list of managers. Mr. Carsey has never brought strength any one of the many parties and factions he has figured in. Pretending friendship for the workingman, he has been, in fact, always and everywhere a friend to himself only.

It begins to be the opinion of some good ob ervers at Washington that no Tariff bill of importance will pass at this session. The main reason for this belief, of course, is that nearly all the Democratic members wish to secure for their party the credit of any reduction of duties that can be safely made. Their constituents are clamoring for changes that members know cannot be safely made. But the Commission and the proper committees of both Houses have given reason for the belief that a considerable reduction will be sare, and the Democrats want the credit of making that reduction themselves, as a satisf ction to constituents. This kind of opposition, however, has been counted upon from the beginning. The new and more serious difficulty is that Republican members are inclined to put the question over. To some of them, it seems provable that the Democrats United States in reference to the Panama Canal. will do great mischief, and thus arouse the is to be applied to the Suez Canal. But mark hostility of workingmen. To others, the qualifications. By the Clayton-Bulwer it seems certain that the Democrats treaty neither Great Britain nor the United will be unable to agree upon any action what-

Let us understand at the very outset that no Republican has a right to do anything that will permit a general prostration of industry in the belief that Democrats may be held responsible. The Republican party could not live an hour, if it were capable of betraying the real interests of the country for the offices possibly tion. The man who takes a bribe to vote against his party is branded as a scoundrel. But the man who seeks precisely the same sordid advantage, in precisely the same way, except This administrative ascendancy, which is by voting against his party's duty, will not be honored. The country has a right to demand faithful and honest service from Republicans and from Democrats alike. It asks that no man of

man traps in the guise of hotel, hall or factory | for the sake of securing a personal or partisan which gathers strength every day, and which advantage, real or unreal. It will not pay any Republican member to be one of those who bring ruin upon the country, and upon thousands of their constituents, by leaving to Democrats the work that Republicans are bound to do. The Republican members of Congress have pledged themselves to do whatever they can to remove the burdens of taxation without prostrating the business of the country. It does not make any difference what folly others may commit; these members at least are bound to vote for the wisest and best measure attainable, and will be held re-

sponsible if they do not. Another notion which has been quite studiously cultivated, is that the discussion of the tariff question may divide the Democratic party; and it would, provided Democratic leaders were not aware of the danger. But there can hardly be a more grave mistake than to suppose that the people are willing to tolerate Republican misconduct on the plea that the Democrats, if trusted, would behave much worse. The Republican party is responsible for legislation this year. If it makes an honest and zealous effort the failure may rest upon Democrats who resist that effort. Otherwise, the Republican party will have to bear, not only evidence of its own shortcoming, but proof of the gross incapacity of the men to whom it permitted legislation to be entrusted. Where the Democrats disagree, as they may, Republicans will be held chiefly responsible if the work is not handled honestly and efficiently. But there is much reason to think that the Democrats, if permitted to act upon the tariff question at all, will find it easier and more popular to accept the Tariff bill of the Commission as their basis of action than to entangle themselves in any discussion of deta ils.

Wherein would it serve the Republican party to bring about a general prostration of industry by turning over the tariff question to the D mocrats? Or, if they avoid disastrous results by adopting as their own the measure adopted and substantially approved by Republicans, how can the Republican party escape condemnation for rejecting the same measure? Either way the Republicans place themselves in a most difficult position if they listen to the representatives of special interests who are gathering at Washington and urging refusal to do any thing. The Republican party has won many victories by daring to do its duty. But it has never won a single victory yet by shirking duty, or shuffling it off into Democratic hands.

SOME ENGLISH LIMITATIONS.

The amended version of the British proposals in relation to the Suez Canal contains several limitations which were not defined in the meagre abstract published a fortnight ago. The first of these restrictions limits the free dom of the channel itself. The canal is converted into an arm of the sea and declared "freely open" in war and in peace, but the British Note also proposes that "a limitation shall be placed on the tin e during which the vessels of a belligerent Power are permitted to remain in the canal." That is to say, the canal shall not be occupied by ironclads and vessels of war for an indefinite period. By this rute the British fleet will not have the license enjoyed during the campaign of last summer. War vessels can enter the channel and have absolute freedom of transit, but they cannot remain in the channel week after week and virtually take possession of it for their own use. Obviously this privilege of indefinite occupation ceases to be of paramount importance when the country through which the canal passes is practically controlled by the British Government. It is a privilege, however, which that Government is unwilling to abandon in relation to another interoceanic canal. Under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty the British fleet can remain as long as it likes in the Panama Canal. There are no restrictions upon freedom of dents call his "large and imposing figure," transit and no limitations on the time during which the vessels of a belligerent may remain in the canal or the approaches to it. England does not have the same control over the Darien Istumus which she has acquired over the Suez Isthmus. Consequently Lord Granville has beer unwilling to modify the text of a treaty which practically gives to the strongest fleet in the world the command of the Panama Canal.

This restriction upon the freedom of the Suez Canal may operate in another way. If rigidly applied, it may limit the period during which the canal may be used as a place of 1efuge by the vessels of a belligerent. By Article II. of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, " vessels of "the United States or Great Britain traversing the said canal shall, in case of war between the contracting parties, be exempted from block-"ade, detention or capture by either of the bel-"ligerepts." Not only are beligerent operations excluded in the channel and its approaches, but the artificial arm of the sea is converted into a haven of refuge. If there were any provision by which the vessels of a belligerent could be required to put to sea after a fixed period had elapsed, they would be at the mercy of the hostile fleet craising outside. There is no such provision in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty; but apparently the period during which the vessels of belligerents can remain in the Suez Canal, as a harbor of refuge, is to be restricted. After anchoring in the channel or terminal ports for a stated period, they may be compelled to leave the canal and go to sea, where they will be exposed to the risks of assault and capture by a hostile fleet. If the restriction upon the freedom of the canal operates in this way, England will gain more by it than she can lose. The privilege of indefmite occupation by her ironclads can be dispensed with when the territory is virtually controlled by her. The expulsion of hostile vessels, which may be attacked in the open sea by her own fleet, is an advantage that will amply compensate her for the privilege that is renounced.

Finally, no fortifications are to be erected on the canal or in its vicinity, no troops or munitions of war are to be disembarked on the banks and no hostilities are to be permitted in the canal or it approaches. In these three respects, the rule agreed upon between Great Britain and the States is allowed to exercise diplomatic, administrative or political control of the country through which the canal shall pass. In Egypt, the diplomatic, administrative and political ascendancy of Great Britain has been already established. The army is to be commanded by English officers, not only the treasury but the Khedive's administration is to be managed by an English M nister, and there is a possibility that the police force in the cities will be headed by English constables. Cairo is practically to be governed from London, whatever the nominal rights of the Khedive and the Sultan may be. strictly forbidden by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, is recognized in the proposals for the Suez Canal, inasmuch as "the recurrence of an "emergency resembling the late rebellion is " for the defence of Egypt from the above re-"strictions." That is to say, fortifications at the mouths of the canal, the disembarkation of troops, war material and supplies, and military operations in the isthmus, shall be prohibited, except when it is necessary for England to do what she did last Summer-defend Egypt by occupying and conquering it! Like the limitations upon the freedom of the canal and the right of refuge, this restriction upon military operations is characteristically English.

KUNNING FOR SPEAKER. The new Congress is evidently going to be a remarkable assemblage of statesmen, if we may judge by the estimate which its Democratic members put upon their own abilities. Nearly every man of them considers himself competent the field as a candidate. We say nearly all, but this may be an unnecessarily cautious statement, for we have yet to learn of a memberelect who declines to have his name used. About half of the 191 are in the field now, nearly a year before the new Congress is likely to meet. This is in accordance with Democratic custom. The minute an office appears in view, no matter whether it be one month, or one year, or five years ahead, the whole party starts on the jump for it at once. Some die and others fall out from exhaustion before the office is reached; and it not infrequently happens that before the time arrives for the vacancy to occur a swing in the political pendulum sends the control over to the Republicans, and not one of the runners gets in at all. There is no danger of such a result as this in the Speakership contest. A Democrat is bound to have that when the time comes, and indging from present appearances he will have a lively scramble before he gets it. The New-York Democrats are making a vig-

orous effort to capture the prize for their delegation. They have three candidates in full chase for it already-Mr. Cox, Mr. Dorsheimer and General Slocum. Mr. Cox starts off nimbly, as usual. He has run for the office with great speed and enthusiasm every time there has been a Democratic majority for the past ten years. He is always sanguine of success and always has a formidable display of numerical strength which he exhibits whenever doubts are expressed about his following. He runs beautifully until the voting begins; after that point is reached be usually, disappears from the contest. He is repeating this interesting performance now. He has been flying along like the wind for several months. When asked if he doesn't think he is wasting a good deal of energy with slight promise of success, he replies that with the solid support of the New-York delegation he is sure to win, and he has strong hopes of getting that support. Furthermore he has a voluntary promise of three California votes, and has received letters from Ohio and Michigan urging him to run. Besides this formidable array of support, he counts on his record as a revenue tariff reformer to make him votes in the South and West. If Dorsheimer or Slocum can get more New-York support than he can he will cheerfully stop running and favor him. As for Randall, Mr. Cox does not believe he can command a single New-York vote. It will be seen from his own utterances that Mr. Cox is renning about as usual. He will undoubtedly be nomi-

nated if he can get the necessary votes. As for Mr. Dorsheimer, we do not see why he should be a formidable opponent to anybody. He has never been in Congress, and that fact alone is likely to be an insurmountable obstacle to his selection. A Democratic House is a good deal of a circus under the best of discipline, but a Democratic House presided over by a green member would be a pandemonium with all the modern improvements. Still Mr. Dorsheimer is running with all the speed he can muster. He has been to Washington in order that the members may see his handsome face, and what the admiring corresponand he has been to the trouble to have a post and stirring biography of himself prepare tor the same correspondents to lay before their readers. He has constructed a ready-made boom which he is likely to find considerable difficulty in keeping in motion. His prospects, to the eye of the outside observer, appear to be about as large as those of General Slocum, and if General Slocum has any they are invisible at present. It is our opinion that Mr. Cox has the best chance of all the New-York candidates, but this must not be construed as advice to bet

on Mr. Cox's success. Concerning the candidates from other States there is little new to be recorded save that the grand total is swelling at the rate of two or three a day. Mr. Randall is pulling wires with his customary shrewdness and lack of noise, and his friends claim that his abilities as a manipulator and tariff straddler will bring him success. Mr. Hurd is said to be making progress as the only avowed Free Trade candidate, but his chances are injured by the appearance of his colleague, Mr. Converse, as a second Ohio candidate, who may divide the support of the Ohio delegation. Blackburn looms as the principal Southern candidate, while dancing around on the outskirts of the field is the agile and always interesting Springer.

HE DOESN'T KNOW BENJAMIN. If a man who had enjoyed opportunities through many years of personal observation and occasional periods of intimate acquaint ance and association for finding out the friskiness, uncertainty and ubiquity of the flex should deliberately and gratuitously, in a mixed company contemplating the salta tions of some particularly lively flea, risk his reputation on a positive prediction that the flea would not make his next appearance on the bald head of the most remote and inaccessible spectator, we should say that either he was himself unaccountably fresh, or that he utterly failed to appreciate the pervasiveness and unexpectedness of the bird in question. What then shall we say of a Democratic newspaper published in Richmond, Va., which, after years of opportunity for becoming acquainted with Governor Benjamin F. Butler and his unique gifts and graces, sits down deliberately and commits itself to a positive prediction as to where that professor of the bop, apostle of the skip and high priest of the jump with not appear next? Is The Richmond Dispatch merely too fresh when it says in a haif-oracular manner: "Governor "Butler might as well learn first as last that "neither party will ever nominate him for "President;" or is it possible that after all these years it fails to comprehend that statesman's woodrous gifts whereby he forever eludes the thumb of lavestigation and pursuit and steals up the sleeve of his pursuer? suspect that it does not know him. It certainly does not know him as they do in Boston. Should a wager be offered in that tangled town that Governor Butler would be found some fine morning sitting in his night shirt on the spire of the Old South Church.

there would be no takers. And no Boston

man would ever go to bis day's work without

looking at the steeple of Old South to see if

And yet The Richmond Dispatch has the as- | Harris, Matthew Hale and Joseph H. Ramsey surance to undertake to forecast his future so ex-Speaker Henry Smith. far as to say that he can never be nominated for President by either party. Obviously it doesn't know him. Why, when this man goes for a nomination of any sort he means business. It isn't any Fort Fisher racket-blowing up a lot of powder and going away. He never did that but once. Now when he wants a nomination he sticks to it till he gets it, and if he doesn't get it from one party he does from the other. It makes no difference with him which he gets it from. It's all the same so he gets it. If direct assault fails he lays siege; he trenches and mines and approaches by ziz-zags and a multitude of indirections, as he did during the succession of years in which he sought the Republican nomination for Governor to fill the position of Speaker and is already in of Massachusetts. All these failing, he simply sends out a scaling party with ladders to enter the convention of the other party by a third-story window and capture the nomination by surprise. No flea, even under a galvanic battery, could make livelier work than this. One moment the large, heavy thumb of Massachusetts Republicanism drops heavily on the spot where he is supposed to be, and naturally ought to be; the next he winks at you from the extremely bald head and sensitive scalp of the exceedingly respectable Massachusetts Democracy. Reached it partly by saltation and partly by ladder. A year previous, persons who knew the General only by his abortive attack on Fort Fisher and his unsuccessful siege of Worcester, and had never seen in his great grasshopper act, would have laid heavy odds that he could never be nominated for Governor of Massachusetts. They would have laid still heavier that he would never be nominated by Democrats, and would have laughed any man to scorn who suggested the possibility that he would be the Democratic candidate within a year. But he was, all the

same. He isn't a safe man to lay wagers on

or prophesy about.

The Richmond paper manifestly does not know him. Massachusetts does. So does Boston. And so, to an unusual degree, with a knowledge born of hard knocks, does the Hon. Frank Bird. Ah, for how many successive vears did Frank Bird and "Sam" Bowles and "Bill" (Warrington) Robinson, and the Hoar brothers and the rest sit together in a musty room in the Bay State House, at Worcester, on the eve of the State Convention. working up the opposition to Butler and devising barriers between him and the Republican nomination! And the most dejected and melancholy Bird in the whole flock over the possibility of Butler was Frank. Tired out at last with fighting Butler, he went over to the Democracy. "The villain still pursued him." He had hardly struck the roost when Benjamin was beside him. Worse still, he got the regular Democratic nomination for Governor, and Bird was obliged to signalize his entrance into the party by bolting a regular nomination. Nobody who knew Bird well and Butler not very well would have hesitated at that time to have laid a wager of say a million dollars against a nickel that Frank Bird would never be found voting for Butler for Governor. But he was, all the same. And what is more, and must have made Bowles and Robinson turn over in their graves, he has since then been attending dinners in honor of Butler, and publicly expressing confidence in him. The Richmond paper clearly does not know Mr. Butler. it fasten its mind a little more friendly upon his character and career, beginning, say, with his vote for Jefferson Davis in the Charleston Convention of 1860, and coming down by easy stages to the present time. If after careful consideration of his character and qualities it is prepared to risk the prediction that it will not itself be found urging Butler's nomination for the Presidency in 1884, we shall-wait and see,

AN HISTORIC HALL GONE.

Tweddle Hall-the leading hall in the city-will doubtless cause the embers of memory in many a pulitician's breast to burst into flames, For I weddle Hall has been the scene of many a famous political gathering. Here it was that in January, 1861, the Democracy of this State held its celebrated " Peace Conference," so-called. Sanford E. Church, long hief Judge of the Court of Appeals, was the tempo rary Chairman of the conference, and Judge Parker of Albany its president. Addresses were delivered by Horatio Seymour, Alexander B. Johnson, James S. Thaver, Ex-Chancellor Walworth, and others that were fitted with olive branches, suggestions looking to compromise, landation of the South and condemnation of the Republican party. Mr. Thayer brought down the house by declaring that if the Union could not be preserved there should be a peaceful separation"; and the expression of similar sentiments by other of the speakers was also greeted with hearty applause. Mr. Greeley in "The American Conflict" in speaking of this conference says: " The action of this convention was of great moment under two distinct aspects; first, as Indicating truly and clearly the light in which the Sa cession movement was regarded by the 'conservative' politicians of the North; secondly, as revealing to the South the probable action of those conservatives should the Union be constrained to defend tself by force against a slaveholding effort for its disintegration and overthrow."

Another notable, although less momentons, Tweddle Hall convention was that of 1877, when Mr. Tilden made a desperate effort to secure the renomiation of the State officers that were closely identified with his Administration. The contest was one of the most stubbern and exciting in the annals of Democracy, and resulted in the granulation of the Tilden slate, the restoration to power of "the old set," and the nomination of Allen C. Beach for Secretary of State to succeed John Bigelow and Au gustus Schoonmaker, jr., for Attorney-General to succeed Charles S. Fairchild. It was at this convention that Mr. Appar, a member of the State Committee and one of Mr. Filden's recognized lieutenants, was hailed with drastic, not to say imprecatory language as he stepped upon the stage and that George Raines, the blonde Demosthenes of Monroe, woke ther and gallery to an ecstacy of delight with a glittering and gorgeous speech in which he climbed the golden stairs,"

And the Tweddle Hail Democratic State Convention of 1881-we fancy that John Kelly for one will recall the burned building with pensive emotions as he reflects upon that gathering and how it heated the iron of contempt to a white heat and then forced it into his soul. The convention was under the con trol of Mr. Tilden, and at his direction in Arctic-cold blood it cast out the Tammany delegates. The fire that played around Tweddle Hall yesterday must have been tolerably warm, but we doubt if it was any warmer than Tammany's temper as it withdrew from the high council of the party from which it was cruelly eliminated. The wonder is that it did not set something on fire.

Still another important political meeting that is sure to live again in the minds of many politicians as they read of the destruction of the hail where it took place, was that at which the Republicans of Albany who were opposed to the "snap primaries" so called, treed their indignant minds. It was this meeting which made the "snap primaries" notorious all over the State and put the name of John F. Smyth into the trump of fame as the great desundayschoolizer of applied politics. Among those who protested in speeches glowing with righteous wrath against the "snap primaries" were such wellknown Republicans of the Capital city as George Dawson, who presided, Ex-Senators Hamilton,

Such are some of the political reminiscences that will rise from their ashes as Tweddle Hall sinks into i's own, being likely there are others just as interest ing, for the ball had stood for a quarter of a century, and being situated at a central point of a great political centre, was a favorite place for conventions, ratification meetings and the like. And when one remembers what floods of eloquence-Democratic, Republican, Greenback and Labor-Reform-bave swept over it, what thunders of invective have shaken its walls and what lightnings of sarcasm bave played around its piliars, the only wonder is that like the deacon's wonderful one hoss shoy, it did not long ago "go to pieces all at once, all at once and nothing first, just as bubbles do when they

PERSONAL.

It is reported that Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes in-

King Milan of Servia is to be crowned on August 22 next, in the ancient Convent of Kraljevo. A popular subscription has been started in Paris for the erection there of a statue of Jean Jacques Rousseau.

Mr. Caton Woodville has been commissioned by Queen Victoria to paint a picture of the storming of Tel-el-Kebir for the Royal collection.

Another claimant to the abeyant throne of France appears in the form of a man calling himself Prince Charles Edmond de Bourbon, son of Louis XVII. Once upon a time, say the story-tellers, "Ouida". asked Charles Reade to suggest a name for her new pet dog. "'Tonte," quoth he, instanter; "for it

The Rev. Joel Burlingame, father of Anson Burlingame, died last week in Hilinois, at the age of eighty-three. So well preserved were his faculties that only two days before his death he was able to take a walk of several miles, and transact business as usual. The Rev. George A. Gordon, of Green wich, Conn.,

who has received a call to the pulpit of the Old South Church of Boston, declines to leave his little charge in Green wich until he can find a satisfactory successor to continue his work. The Boston church feels sure of getting him, however, in time. Lieutenant-Governor John M. Hamilton, of Illia

nois, who will succeed Governor Cullom on the election of the latter to the United States Senate is a resident of Bloomington, and is only thirty-five rears old. He is a lawyer, of the firm of Rowell & Hamilton, the senior member of which is a Republican Representative in Congress. General E. Stanislaus Canedo, of Mexico, who has

come to this country as a commissioner to effect a commercial treaty between the two nations, is a native of Jalisca, Mexico. He has represented that State in the Mexican Congress now for six consecu-tive terms. He was educated in Philadelphia and Paris, and spent many years in travel in this country and Europe.

M. Gonnod made an eloquent but unavailing plea against the suppression of the grant of \$60,000 a year hitherto made by the French Government to the cathedrals for support of the organs and choirs. It is a heavy blow, he says, to the cause of musical education, for cathedral choirs have always been the nurseries of great musicians, such as Pales-trina, Tallis, Sebastian Bach, Handel, Pergolesi, Porpora, the master of Haydu, and Vogler, the teacher of Weber and Meyerbeet.

GENERAL NOTES.

Here is a cause of insanity which has never been recognized by experts. A man was declared insans yesterday, and no reason is assigned except that he lived in a boarding-house.

In his home built upon the hull of a superanuated steamer which lies in the Schuylkill River near the Wissahickon landing, Captain Rowe is still at work upon his iron man. This mechanical biped, of which a crude model was exhibited at Manayunk several years ago, is to be operated by steam, and the inventor, who is said to have devoted a fortune to his whim, expects to live to see it running faster than any horse and per-forming many useful services.

Reports come from Mexico of the discovery near La Paz of the largest pearl the world has ever een. It is of light color and oval form, one inch in length and three-quarters of an inch thick at its shortest diameter, and of surpassing lustre. No doubt the oyster was giad to be put out of its misery, for its tenant was oo big to be accommodated and too strong to be dispossessed. For a long time the poor bivaive had been

The Secretary of the Treasury has, upon the endation of Superintendent Snowden, of the Philadelphia Mint, approved a change in the diameter, denew piece is slightly larger than the old. On the obverse is a head of Liberty with the word liberty on the tiars and surrounded by thirteen stars, except at the bottom, where the date appears. The reverse contains in the centre the numeral V., around which runs a wreath of cotton, wheat and corn, and the wreath is sur-rounded by the inscriptions, "United States of America," and, in smaller letters, "E pluribus unum."

The venerable mansion on Clinton-st., Albany, built for General Philip Schuyler in 1760, will soon be sold at auction and given over to business purposes unless a ubile sentiment sufficiently strong to save it from that fate is immediately aroused. Few buildings of so much historical and social interest remain in the muntry, but the beirs are not satisfied with the rental and have put the property on the market. Says The Alliany Evening Journal: "If the city authorities do not think enough of this mansion, the Legislature surely ought to see the propriety of making a suitable appropri-ation for its purchase and saving it forever to the State. It is well preserved and will stand for sges yet."

Andrew H. Morgan was working alone in the shaft of the Vesuvius mine at Silver Cliff, Col., on Christmus Day, endeavoring to pick out a blast which had fatled to explode the day before. Inadvertently he struck the cap and the dynamite cartridge exploded, earing off his right hand, blinding one eye and breaking one leg in several places. Of course be sans helpless to the floor, and as he was alone there wasn't apparently a ghost of a chance for him, especially as the temperature vas bitterly cold. But Morgan is not made of ordinary stuff, and the next morning, twenty hours after the and the next morning, twenty nours after the accident, his fellow workinen found him alive and cheerful. The water in his canteen had turned to lee, but he had kept from freezing to death by rubbing and beating his body with his left hand. He has been removed to his father's home in Iowa, and the doctors say that he will receive the control of the father's home in Iowa, and the doctors say that he

The Russian Post-Office will insure the safe felivery of any letter for one-eighth of one per cent of the declared value of the inclosure. This safeguard is commonly employed by bankers and other persons destring to transmit bank-notes and negotiable securities. Such perfect confidence is felt in the sale delivery of insured letters that many persons have hitherto taken the infinitesimal risk of sending a large sum while paying Insurance on only a small one, thus cheating the Government to their own advantage. The officials have seldem thought it worth while to verify the contents of insured erters, but their attention having been attracted by the s of the values regularly decisred by a certain markers in st. Petersburg, they opened a leich for 1,000 routies and found it to contain 120,000. The law is that in case of a false valuation the closure shall be foreited, and in this in-taire monest economy cost the bankers about \$50,000.

POLITICAL NEWS.

A minority of the Democratic organs are crying out for more samplicity and less maculaery in dittes. They say they don't want any more Machinrellis in the party. There is danger that this advice will be misunderstood. A large section of the party will sup pose that the gentleman from Cork who invariably voted the Democratic a ticket is reserved to and that his support is no longer desired. The advice is doubtless good, but should be more explicit.

Congressman Cox, perennial candidate for the Speakership, is in a state of mind lest his hospitality to Mr. Dorsheimer may have obscured his own aspirations. A disputch to The Philadelphia Press says that he is sending his friends around Washington ging everybody not to imagine that he favors Dorshelmer for Speaker just because he invited him to a dinast Mr. Cox's trepidation is uncalled for. No one supposed that he would retire from the race for the Speakership, and since Butler has succeeded in getting elected to the Massachusetts Governorship, even Mr. Cox's prospects have brightened.

The old adage about the certainty of breeding political corruption by keeping one party continues iy in power is not carried out by the experience of Kansas. The Republicans have had possession of the State Government for twenty-two years, and yet the preficerocratic Governor can find no irregularities out of walch to manufacture party capital. There is over \$600,000 in the treasury, the taxes for last year have not yet been spent and the State debt is so small that a tax of four-tenths of a mill on the deliar meets the interest. The permanent school fund is growing and the income from it meets all the expenses for school purposes. Governor